INTRODUCTION

In response to the Ministry of Interior’s (MoI) decision of 26 September 2023 to enact an “Illegal Foreigners’ Repatriation Plan”, UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and IOM, the UN Migration Agency, have collated their data on the arrest, detention, and deportation of Proof of Registration (PoR) holders, Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and undocumented Afghan nationals as well as on the outflows of Afghan nationals at the Torkham and Chaman border crossing points, to better understand the protection environment and movements of Afghan nationals returning to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

While the Government of Pakistan has yet to halt the “IFRP”, the rate of arrest, detention, deportation, and returns has decreased significantly since its peak in October and November 2023. Furthermore, on 10 July 2024, the Government of Pakistan announced a further extension of the validity of the PoR card, until 30 June 2025.

KEY FINDINGS AND LIMITATIONS

It is important to note that prior to 2023, there was no data collected on the arrest and detention of ACC holders or undocumented Afghan nationals. Since January 2023, IOM has started to collect this data, which should be considered indicative at this point. The figures, particularly of undocumented Afghan nationals, should be considered underreported.

- During the period from 30 June to 13 July 2024, the overall reported rate of arrest and detention remained stable compared to the period from 16 to 29 June 2024, with a slight decrease of 6 per cent.
- From 30 June to 13 July 2024, ACC holders and undocumented Afghans represented 96 per cent of the total rate of arrests and detentions.
- Since the start of October 2023, the overall reported rate of arrest and detention remains highest for the province of Balochistan. During the period from 30 June to 13 July 2024, 88 per cent of the reported arrests and detentions occurred in Balochistan.
- Across Pakistan, the top three districts for arrest and detention between 1 January and 13 July 2024 are Chagai (Balochistan), Pishin (Balochistan), and Karachi (Sindh).

NO. OF ARRESTS BY DISTRICTS (1 January – 13 July 2024)

MONTHLY ARRESTS AND DETENTION ANALYSIS 2023 – 2024

PoR/Asylum Seekers 2022 | PoR/Asylum Seekers 2023 | PoR/Asylum Seekers 2024
--- | --- | ---
Jan | 87 | 46 | 87
Feb | 78 | 81 | 80
Mar | 156 | 82 | 156
Apr | 54 | 123 | 54
May | 123 | 214 | 123
Jun | 214 | 210 | 214
Jul | 210 | 212 | 210
Aug | 212 | 819 | 212
Sep | 299 | 133 | 299
Oct | 1872 | 80 | 1872
Nov | 74 | 90 | 74
Dec | 46 | 101 | 46

MONTHLY ARRESTS AND DETENTION ANALYSIS 2023 – 2024

PoR/Asylum Seekers | ACC/Undocumented
--- | ---
Jan | 122 | 21
Feb | 368 | 21
Mar | 84 | 30
Apr | 325 | 15
May | 193 | 75
Jun | 680 | 29
Jul | 1,129 | 129
Aug | 3,290 | 79
Sep | 4,481 | 15
Oct | 2,295 | 40
Nov | 1,339 | 15
Dec | 3,559 | 15

KEY FINDINGS

- During the last two weeks, UNHCR and IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) estimate 19,494 Afghans returned through the Torkham, Ghulam Khan (located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Chaman, Badini and Bahramcha (located in Balochistan) border crossing points to Afghanistan.
- The number of returns in the last two weeks (30 June – 13 July; 19,494) increased by 41 per cent compared to returns in the two weeks prior to that (16 – 29 June; 13,832). The number of returns during the reporting period has seen an increase compared to the previous report, however, returns continue to surpass the weekly return figures recorded since January 2024.
- Most of the returnees were undocumented Afghans (87%), followed by PoR holders (11%) and ACC holders (2%). Majority of the PoR returns are facilitated by UNHCR.
- Vulnerable persons including chronically ill people, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, and others account for 3 per cent of the population.
- Fear of arrest (89%) remains the most common reason to return to Afghanistan among undocumented/ACC holders while PoR holders cite social economic challenges.
- Returnees were most likely to return from Quetta (20%) and Peshawar (19%) in Pakistan and intend to go to Nangarhar (24%), Kandahar (22%) and Kabul (19%) in Afghanistan.

CUMULATIVE – 2023 AND 2024

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Total Number of Returns</th>
<th>Total Returnees</th>
<th>Total Facilitated Returnees</th>
<th>Total Deportees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 Sep – 31 Dec 2023</td>
<td>490,891</td>
<td>436,600</td>
<td>24,971</td>
<td>29,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Jan – 13 Jul 2024</td>
<td>174,415</td>
<td>154,340</td>
<td>15,952</td>
<td>4,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>665,306</td>
<td>590,940</td>
<td>40,923</td>
<td>33,443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOCUMENTATION – TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES

- Undocumented: 87%
- PoR holder **: 11%
- ACC: 2%

DOCUMENTATION – TOTAL DEPORTEES

- Undocumented: 94%
- PoR holder **: 6%

**This section only applies to PoR holders and undocumented Afghans.

TOTAL RETURNS AND % DEPORTATIONS | 15 SEPTEMBER 2023 – 13 JULY 2024

*The number refers to facilitated PoR returns through VRCs who crossed the border during the reporting period.

**This figure refers to PoR holders based on interviews conducted with returnees in Afghanistan.
## ARREST AND DETENTION

### FLOW MONITORING (15 September 2023 – 13 July 2024)

**This section only applies to ACC holders and undocumented Afghans**

### TYPE OF VULNERABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serious Medical Conditions</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly (60+)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>6,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with Disabilities (PwD)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Widows</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1,692</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AGE AND GENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49.7%</td>
<td>210,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>212,486</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REASONS FOR LEAVING PAKISTAN (TOP 5)

- **Fear of arrest**: 89%
- **Loss of livelihood**: 19%
- **Communal pressure**: 13%
- **Unable to pay house rent**: 6%
- **Unable to pay utilities**: 6%

(Multiple answers can exceed 100%, **N = 25,288**)

### DISTRICT OF ORIGIN IN PAKISTAN AND PROVINCE OF DESTINATION IN AFGHANISTAN

#### DISTRICT OF ORIGIN (TOP 5)

1. Quetta 20%
2. Peshawar 19%
3. Karachi 13%
4. Pishin 10%
5. Killa Abdullah 6%

#### PROVINCE OF DESTINATION (TOP 5)

1. Nangarhar 24%
2. Kandahar 22%
3. Kabul 19%
4. Kunduz 13%
5. Hilmand 5%

---

### This section only applies to PoR holders

### TYPE OF VULNERABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serious Medical Conditions</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly (60+)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women at Risk</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Widows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AGE AND GENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
<td>20,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>20,884</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REASONS FOR LEAVING PAKISTAN (TOP 5)

- **Socio-economic challenges**: 35%
- **Strict border entry requirement**: 18%
- **Loss of livelihood**: 11%
- **Fear of harassment/arrest**: 10%
- **Other**: 26%

(Multiple answers can exceed 100%, **N = 3,644**)

---

**Disclaimer:**

Dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM or United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Contact: pakisim@unhcr.org – data.unhcr.org/Pakistan; iomislamabad@iom.int – pakistan.iom.int

---